

**MARY KEE'S DEFENSE MECHANISM IN MATTHEW
PARKHILL'S *THE CALLER* MOVIE (2011):
A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH**



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Naskah artikel tersebut layak dan dapat disetujui untuk dipublikasikan.
Demikian persetujuan ini dibuat, semoga dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

Pembimbing I

Dr. Phil. Dewi Candraningrum, M. Ed.

Surakarta, 17 Juli 2013

Pembimbing II

Titis Setyabudi, S.S. M.Hum

**MARY KEE'S DEFENSE MECHANISM IN MATTHEW PARKHILL'S
THE CALLER MOVIE 2011:
A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH**

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ABSTRACT

ALIYAH, A 320 020 189. MARY KEE'S DEFENSE MECHANISM IN MATTHEW PARKHILL'S THE CALLER MOVIE 2011: A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH. RESEARCH PAPER. MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA. 2013

The research is proposed to analyze a defense mechanism in a film with the title The Caller with Psychoanalytic Approach. There are two objectives: the first is to analyze the film in term of structural elements, and the second is to analyze the film based on Psychoanalytic Approach. This study is a descriptive qualitative study, using the film of Matthew Paarkhill' The Caller as the object of analysis of the style study. There are two kinds of data sources use in this analyzing, namely primary and secondary. The primary data are the film and script of the film itself and the secondary data sources are some books, internet and articles related to the subject. The technique of data collection in this research is library research by summarizing, paraphrasing and documenting the data. In analyzing the data, the writer employs descriptive qualitative analysis. The analysis is started by analyzing Mary's id, ego, superego, and then her anxiety. For the last, the writer makes an analysis of Mary's character using defense mechanism. The outcome of the study shows that the film illustrates a defense mechanism of Mary Kee in a hard world in the early twentieth century. She is stolen one. Her experiences with mysterious caller make her different. Finally, the conclusion of this analysis is that the woman who known as a weak creature can be anything and can do anything to protect her self.

Keywords: Defense Mechanism, Psychoanalytic Approach

I. Introduction

Background of the Study: Human is social being that is motivated primarily by social urges. During their interaction, toward the society, they will face various kinds of life problems, including drive of satisfaction. Problem always becomes a human's part and always appears in human being's life. No one can avoid it. Some problems can be a whip, spirit and motivation to do something. For persons who can face it, they will try to solve their problem with their own ways. Usually they will do something as the defense from their problem or anxiety of something. These give contribution and influence to build the human's personality at least.

Defense mechanism is a way that people use to protect the individual self-esteem and defend him or her against excessive anxiety when faced with continuing frustration (Hilgard, 1962: 511). The ego defense mechanism can make people feel satisfied, although it cannot help them much. This way just gives another way on giving the perfect reason on doing something, rejects about something and makes their personality better when they feel inferior and anxious. Freud (in Hjelle and Ziegler, 1976: 38) stated that defense mechanism is a strategy used by the individual to defend against open expression, of id impulses and posing super ego pressure. Here, the researcher wants to explore the defense mechanism on the major character's personality that shows in *The Caller*, a movie directed by Matthew Parkhill.

The Caller is a supernatural thriller directed by Matthew Parkhill and written by Sergio Casci, starring Rachelle Lefevre (Mary Kee) , Stephen Moyer (John Guidi) and Lorna Raver (Rose). The movie was filmed entirely in Puerto Rico. The Gala Premiere of the movie was on August 23, 2011 at Metro Cinema in Puerto Rico. Brittany Murphy was originally cast as Mary Kee, but left the production and was replaced by Rachelle Lefevre. The movie released on April 15, 2011 (Gulf Film Festival), August 26, 2011

(United States) and September 1, 2011 (Puerto Rico). *The Caller* needs 92 minutes for running.

After watching the film and reading the plot and summary of the film the researcher is interested on doing the analysis of *The Caller*. Matthew Parkhill subscribes an overview about the reflection of human personality. Each part of this movie always presents a thriller for the audiences and also the film tells about the defense of a woman. Here the researcher wants to analyze the defense of the main character in dealing the problems. Then the researcher proposes to conduct a research entitled: MARY KEE'S DEFENSE MECHANISM IN MATTHEW PARKHILL'S *THE CALLER* MOVIE: A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH.

Literature Review: As long as the writer knows, there is no previous researcher that studies Matthew Parkhill's *The Caller* at least in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. So this study is the first study. Further, in this study, the writer studies Matthew Parkhill's *The Caller* based on the psychoanalytic approach.

Problem statement: The major problem in this study is how the major character's defense mechanism is reflected in Matthew Parkhill's *The Caller*.

Problem Limitation: In this research, the researcher analyzes the defense mechanism of the major character Mary Kee in Matthew Parkhill's *The Caller* movie by using psychoanalytic approach.

Objective of the Study: The objectives of study are to analyze the movie based on its structural elements and to analyze the movie based on the Psychoanalytic approach.

II. Research Method

The researcher analyzes *The Caller* movie by using qualitative method. The data sources are library and literary data. The step to conduct the research are determining the type of study, determining the object of the study,

determining data and data source, determining technique of the data collection and finally determine technique of the data analysis. Object of the study is a movie entitled *The Caller*.

In doing this study, the researcher uses two sources of data namely primary and secondary data source. (1) Primary data source: the primary data source is *The Caller* movie directed by Matthew Parkhill. (2) Secondary data source: secondary data source is the supporting data taken from the books, internet or any information related to the practice of the Defense Mechanism that support the Psychoanalytic analysis. Techniques of the data collection are watching and learning the movie repeatedly, taking note of important parts both primary and secondary data. Arranging the data into several groups based on its theoretical category. Selecting particular parts considered important and relevant for analysis and drawing conclusion and formulate its pedagogical suggestion.

III. Research Finding

In this research finding, the researcher analysis some points in order to analyze *The Caller* movie.

A. Structural Analysis

1. Characteristic Element

a. Major Character

1) Mary Kee



Physically, Mary Kee is a beautiful and nice woman. She is tall with long brown curly hair. She has white skin, blue eyes and sharp nose. She is about 27 years old. Mentally, Mary is a good woman who always gives beautiful smile behind her beautiful lips. She is courageous but sometime timorous.

Mary : “you remember George?, you have a joke with him yesterday”.
 John : “I don’t know him, Mary”.
 Mary : “you think I’m crazy?”
 John : “we have to go outside” (*The Caller*, 33’:53”).

Morally, she just likes another woman that needs protect, love and care. She is also sweet. She makes a necklace from flower for George. After divorce, Mary sets up her new apartment. She stumbles across an old telephone which she quickly falls in love with struck by antique charms. She gives it pride in place in her home. (*The Caller*, 03’:07”).

2) John Guidi



Figure 2. John Guidi

John Guidi is a math lecturer in Mary’s study. Physically, he is tall man, handsome with a brown hair. He has white skin, green eyes and sharp nose. He is about 30 years old. Mentally, John is good man because he is always beside Mary and always takes care with Mary and also gives solving in Mary’s problem.

John : “it’s Steven and has to be”.
 Mary : “how, how do you know it is same? A wall, and how do you know about Rose?”
 John : “first of all it must done”.
 Mary : “I can’t believe it John”.
 John : “I know you can handle it”. (*The Caller*, 24’:56”).

Morally, John is a nice man. He is so romantic and he is all that Mary needs. John is also friendly, he is immediately chummy with George and Buddy.

b. Minor Characters

1) Rose



Figure 3. Rose

Rose is a mysterious caller. Physically, she is fat and unbeautiful woman. She has black short hair with some gray hair in bangs. Most of her body have been wrinkled. She is about 41 years old. Mentally, Rose is bad woman. She comes from past and always disturbs Mary's life.

Rose	: "you not believe me Mary?"
Mary	: "why I should believe you Rose?"
Rose	: "aaa...you try to brave me Mary?"
Mary	: "what will you do?"
Rose	: "I can kill young Mary".
Mary	: "please Rose, don't do that".
Rose	: "its too late".
Mary	: "No.....run Mary, run!!"
Rose	: "hahahaaa.....". (The Caller, 59':46").

Morally, Rose is the one who has the apartment before Mary. She is known as an impudent and psychopathic woman. She also kills John Guidi and George in the past.

2) George



Figure 4. George

George is a gardener of Mary's apartment. Physically, he is fat man with a curl black hair. He always wears his hat. George has black eye and dense mustache. He is about 40 years old. Mentally, George is a good man and honest. He always gives good response with Mary's problem related with the mysterious caller.

Mary : “George”.
 George : “yes”.
 Mary : “do you know about Rose?”
 George : “what do you need Mary?”
 Mary : “Is she even living in this apartment?”
 George : “yes”. (*The Caller*, 48’:06”)

Morally, George is kind person. He is friendly with someone new in apartment. He always asks to Mary what she needs.

2. Setting

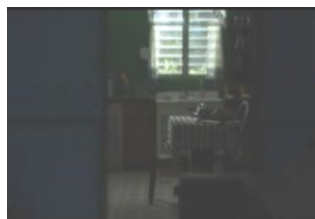
Setting of *The Caller* movie is divided into two parts, namely setting of time and place. It can be described as follows:

a. Setting of Time

The Caller tells about Mary’s experience that is disturbed by someone in the past. The movie time setting is 1977 until 1979 (*The Caller*, 19’:58”). The movie is seen a whole days where the daily activity done by Mary. But the director never shows the specific setting of time, because he wants to emphasize the film only on the power of the major character plays the acting.

b. Setting of Place

Matthew Parkhill determined some locations in making *The Caller* movie, such as Mary’s apartment, library and Restaurant.



Mary’s apartment



Library



In the restaurant

3. Plot

a. The Beginning

The Caller movie begins with Mary when she brings her box from her car (*The Caller*, 01’: 07”). She looks in difficulty and

then George helps her. After she feels comfort with new apartment, she goes to court and pass the court session. Now she is a widow.

b. The Middle

The middle of the movie can be divided into two sections, namely complication and climax. Firstly, the complication in this movie can be seen when Mary begins to receive strange phone call from a mysterious, unknown caller. Over time, she discovers that *The Caller* is a woman called Rose and the two strikes up an unlikely friendship. However, when Rose claims to be calling from the past, Mary begins to question her new friend's motive. And second the climax, as Rose's phone calls become ever more disturbing Mary's sense of terror escalates. Feeling haunted in her own home, she cuts all contact with Rose. Enraged by Mary's betrayal, Rose threatens to exact her terrible revenge. Not on Mary in the present but on Mary as a child in the past. Mary finally realizes that she will have to kill Rose in order to save herself (*The Caller*, 23': 44").

c. The End

In the end of this movie is shown when Mary comes to John Guidi grave. She's very sad. She loves John much. It is the deepest sorrow in her heart (*The Caller*, 79': 13"). Then Mary invites Rose to come to her apartment. Rose comes to Mary's apartment to take revenge to Mary, they fight and Rose hurts Mary. While Rose is going to kill Mary, she shouts hardly. But all that happens is just a Mary's delusion. This made her become a psychopathic woman. In the end, Mary kills her ex-husband. She puts the Steven's body inside the wall. This is the same thing happened by Rose.

4. Point of View

In the director point of view, he wants to show about the phenomenon that happens mysteriously in a spirit world. Matthew

Parkhill wants to show about the phenomenon that happens to a troubled divorcee. Mary Kee sets up home in her new apartment, she stumbles across an old telephone which she quickly falls in love with struck by its antique charm, and she gives it pride of place in her home. Mary begins to receive strange phone calls from a mysterious caller. She always scares and confused every day. Matthew tries to put the struggle and the power from the feminism side. Then he puts some action of the woman against the afraid. Mary able to get rid of her scared but get terror from the mysterious caller.

5. Theme

Matthew Parkhill presents that *The Caller* is a psychological thriller cum horror about a recently divorce young woman. The film explores mental illnesses such as the monothematic delusion known as mirrored self misidentification. So the theme of the movie is “power of defense is important in building courage”. In other words, that defense mechanism gives a permanent stain to someone who has experienced it, related with human role as individual person or part of the society.

6. Cinematography

The Caller blue-ray, video quality with a stylized 1080p, 2.35:1 high definition transfer. The image is generally soft around the edges with very little sharpness in fine detail on background objects for the entire length of the film. There is a very dark, drab, deliberately dull tone to the movie as well. Colors are generally lackluster and muted and lighting is almost always low, even in various daytime, exterior shots. Inside the campus and mall notably day or night, well or not, there is a dark and gray feel to the movie. Along with appropriately creepy music scenes, set the tone and feel for the entirety of the film. There always seems to be a slightly unnatural tint to the film, it generally leans towards a gray or green hue. This is a different than normal image to be sure. With such a dark tone, we can expect black levels to be excellent, and they do not disappoint. Detail is unremarkable but solid. The dreary look of the movie seems to be the biggest culprit of the lack and detail, but

nevertheless background detail is fuzzy and sketchy at best, and ever foreground images, including central character framed on screen, lack the highest of fine detail.

B. Psychoanalytic Analysis

1. Analysis of Mary Kee's personality

a. *Id*

Mary Kee's first *Id* begins to occur when she wants to break with her husband. Her husband is very abusive and selfish. He often defeats her.

Her second *Id* occurs when she tries to make her dreams become true and also tries to forget all the pain by her husband.

Her third *id* occurs when she tries to kill Steven, before he begins to disturb her life again.

Mary	: "how can you be here?"
Steven	: "this is not too difficult for me Mary."
Mary	: "don't disturb me again."
Steven	: "we have a goodtime Mary." (<i>The Caller</i> , 05':20")

Her fourth *Id* occurs when she wants to ask Mrs. Guidi about her son, John Guidi. She wants to talk with John, but she never sees him anymore.

Her fifth *id* occurs when she wants to break the wall inside her apartment. She tries to find the truth about George and John Guidi.

Her sixth *Id* occurs when she wants to show to John about her neighbor George, but in his apartment they cannot find him. There are just a woman and her baby inside.

Mary	: "you remember George?, you have a joke with him yesterday".
John	: "I don't know him, Mary".
Mary	: "you think I'm crazy?"
John	: "we have to go inside" (<i>The Caller</i> , 33':53").

Her seventh *Id* occurred when she wants to meet the mysterious caller. She asks her to come to her apartment.

Her biggest *Id* and the one that would make trouble in her life begin to occur when she tries to run away from mysterious caller, Rose. She wants to break of everything that makes Rose always disturb her life, even if she has to kill Rose.

b. *Ego*

Mary's *id* wants to break from her husband. Her *ego* occurs when she attends to the court for her court session. It is the way how to make her new life real.

Her second *id* is she wants to live normally and peace. Her *ego* occurred when she decided to find a new apartment.

Her third *Id* appears when she tries to kill Steven. Her *ego* realizes that she has no choice and doesn't run away after she killed her first victim. After killing her first victim, Mary decides to put Steven's body inside the wall.

Mary	: "why you come here?"
Steven	: "hi honey, I just miss you."
Mary	: "get out from my house."
Steven	: "I just want to drink."
Mary	: "get out from my house I said!"
Steven	: "hah, you brave?"
Mary	: "this the last change Steven."
Steven	: "for what?" (<i>The Caller</i> , 90':04")

Her fourth *Id* occurs when she wants to ask Mrs. Guidi about her son, John Guidi. She wants to talk with John after he asked Mary to meet him in his mother's restaurant. Mrs. Guidi is surprised why Mary asks about her son, because her son had been died a long time ago. After Mrs. Guidi lets her know where his grave, Mary with her *ego* comes to there. In raining day, with her brave to see John's grave. She cries in front the John's grave, despite off she never sees him anymore.

Her fifth *Id* occurs when she wants to break the wall inside her apartment. She knows about John's death, anyone cannot find his corpses. Then she remembers something and her *ego* tries to

find the truth about John Guidi. Inside the wall in her kitchen, she finds John and George corpses. She is so sad, afraid and cries.

Her sixth *Id* occurs when she wants to show to John about her neighbor George, but in his apartment they cannot find him. There are just a woman and her baby inside. Her *ego* realizes that she doesn't lie to John. She wants him to believe that she's not crazy at all.

Her seventh *Id* occurs when she wants to meet the mysterious caller. She asks to her to come to her apartment. She realizes that's the way to know about Rose and she never disturbs her anymore. Her *ego* forces her to be brave to fight Rose.

Her biggest *Id* and that would make trouble in her life begins to occur when she tries to run away from mysterious caller, Rose. And her *ego* forces her to kill Rose.

c. *Superego*

Mary has dark life during her marriage with Steven. Her husband is very abusive and selfish. He often defeats her. Her heart is not still before she breaks with her husband. Her *superego* realizes that she just wants to have a new life and somebody new. Everybody has a wish like Mary. She had a wish to live normally and peace. She does anything to make it become true. Actually, her *superego* realizes that she just wants to have a better life than she had before.

Her third *superego* appears when she tries to kill Steven, before he begins disturb her life again. She realizes that she has no choice and doesn't run away after she has killed her first victim. After killing her first victim, Mary decides to put Steven's body inside the wall.

Her fourth *superego* occurs when she wants to ask Mrs. Guidi about her son, John Guidi. She wants to talk with John after he asks to Mary to meet him in his mother's restaurant. Mrs. Guidi is so surprised why Mary asks about her son, because her son has

been died a long time ago. After Mrs. Guidi lets her know where his grave is, Mary comes to there. In raining day, she cries in front the John's grave, despite off she never sees him anymore.

Her fifth *superego* occurs when she wants to break the wall inside her apartment. She knows about John's death, anyone cannot find his corpses. Then she remembers something and tries to find the truth about John Guidi. Inside the wall in her kitchen, she finds John and George corpses. She's so sad and cries.

Her sixth *superego* occurs when she wants to show to John about her neighbor George, but in his apartment they cannot find him. There are just a woman and her baby inside. She realizes that she wants John to believe what she said to him that she's not crazy.

Mary : "you remember George?, you have a joke with him yesterday".
John : "I don't know him, Mary".
Mary : "you think I'm crazy?"
John : "we have to go inside" (*The Caller*, 33':53").

Her seventh *superego* occurs when she wants to meet the mysterious caller. She asks to her to come to her apartment. She realizes that's the way to know about Rose and she never disturb her anymore.

Her biggest *Id* and the one that would make trouble in her life began to occur when she tries to run away from mysterious caller, Rose. Her *superego* wants to break of everything that makes Rose always disturb her life.

2. Anxiety of Mary Kee' Mental Condition

The kind of anxiety that Mary Kee encounters depended on which energy of the *id* or *superego* dominating the *ego* is greater than the other.

Mary is a lonely and an introvert girl. When she married with Steven, she feels tortured. Her husband is very abusive and selfish. He often defeats her. Mary wanted to divorce from her husband. Then she realized that she just wants a new life and finds somebody new. She went to court to attend her first court session. It is the way how to

make her new life real. Her anxiety always appears in her personality. She is scared if she was remembering about her ex-husband. She is scared if he comes to disturb her anymore. She did not believe any one, scared of a new relationship and becomes a delusion woman. It is called displacement.

Mary	: "how can you be here?"
Steven	: "this is not too difficult for me Mary."
Mary	: "don't disturb me again."
Steven	: "we have a goodtime Mary." (<i>The Caller</i> , 05':20")

Mary's anxiety occurs from the insultment of her ex-husband. Her personality began to change with the time. When her ex-husband insults her, she wants to prove him that she has something and can do anything that he cannot do. It is called regression.

Mary's second anxiety occurs after she had been divorced from her husband. It made her afraid and she thought better for her go far away from him. She decides to find a new apartment for a while. This kind of personality is called repression. Her third anxiety shows up when she had to meet Rose. She acts as a man in order to protect herself because she has no one. This kind of personality is called intellectualization.

First time she met John, she is just a lonely woman. She does not like to have a close friend. But after she falls in love with John, she becomes a dependence person. She wants to be beside him. This kind of personality is called fixation. Mary lives in a small apartment. Her activities are having a math class and gardening. Because she is lonely, stolid and an introvert woman, she just had George as her friend and as a neighbor too. She has a habit that she often makes delusion in her mind.

Mary	: "John."
John	: "yes, what happen?"
Mary	: "there're somebody in my car."
John	: "how is he?"
Mary	: "bigger than you."
John	: "yeah, but I'm wild. Come here."
Mary	: "why?"

John : "come here."
Mary : "that was that I saw." (*The Caller*, 25':57")

She thinks that the people around her are compromising and cannot easy to make a friend. It is called reaction formation.

Her next anxiety occurs when she kills Steven in her apartment. This is the last for Steven to disturb Mary.

She finally decides to kill Steven. Her delusion makes her become a psychopathic woman. She knows that she cannot run away from that town after killing her ex-husband. Her *anxiety* always appears in her personality. To reduce her anxiety, she decides to save Steven's body inside the wall where John's corpses are there, so if the police found her they had no clue about it and it made her create a lie to cover her murderer. This kind of personality is called suppression.

After divorced from her husband, she decides to find a new apartment. To spend her daily activity, she joins with math class and gardening. But this is not her last sufferings. In her new apartment, she receives a phone from mysterious caller. The mysterious caller more and more disturbs Mary. It makes Mary frustrated. Mary feels anxious that the caller is near from her. Mary finally takes the risk and against the mysterious caller to fulfill her need. Although she still feels traumatic. This kind of personality is called repression.

Her next anxiety occurs when one night Mary received a phone from Rose. She tells to Mary that she ever lived in that apartment. Mary doesn't believe it, but Rose proves it with the rose symbol in her kitchen. It make Mary surprise and afraid, but she expresses her anxiety by reading the book. This kind of personality is called sublimation.

When Mary finally divorced from her husband, she decides to start a new life. She always feels anxious if she remembers about the tortured by her ex-husband, she wants to forget all her bad experiences. She wants to have a new life with someone in her new apartment. It is called undoing.

Her next anxiety occurs when her *id* tried to run away from mysterious caller, Rose. She knew that Rose is very annoying. To make her *id* become true, her *superego* appears to fulfill it. Her *superego* wants to break of everything that makes Rose always disturb her life. Her *ego* forces her to kill Rose.

It makes her feel anxious. Then she thinks that her action is just as the defense mechanism for herself. This kind of personality is called projection.

3. Defense Mary Kee's Mental Condition

a. Repression

Mary's repression is the result from the *ego* to push unwanted material out of consciousness or to keep such material form over reaching consciousness (Burger, 1986:58). It occurs because the individual is preventing the feeling form reaching consciousness.

Mary meets her repression when she occurs after she divorced from her husband. It makes her afraid and she thinks that is better for her go far away from him. She decides to find a new apartment for a while. She tries to reduce her feeling to Steven. Mary hates her husband so much. It makes Mary become a grudge woman, and in the deepest of her heart she hates a creature named Steven. She always tries to forget her him and always escapes from him. Moreover, she wants to kill her husband.

Mary	: "how can you be here?"
Steven	: "this is not too difficult for me Mary."
Mary	: "don't disturb me again."
Steven	: "we have a goodtime Mary." (<i>The Caller</i> , 05':20")

b. Suppression

Mary's suppression is the result from the *ego*'s defense from holding impulse privately and denied the publicly (Atkinson, 1983: 27). Mary's suppression is the result of her anxiety occurs when she kills Steven in her apartment. This is the last for Steven to disturb Mary. She finally decides to kill Steven.

Mary : "why you come here?"
 Steven : "hi honey, I just miss you."
 Mary : "get out from my house."
 Steven : "I just want to drink."
 Mary : "get out from my house I said!"
 Steven : "hah, you brave?"
 Mary : "this the last change Steven."
 Steven : "for what?" (*The Caller*, 90':04")

Her delusion makes her become a psychopathic woman. She knows that she cannot run away from that town after killing her ex-husband. Her *anxiety* always appears in her personality. To reduce her anxiety, she decides to save Steven's body inside the wall where John's corpses are there. So, if the police find her, they have no clue about it and it makes her create a lie to cover her murderer.

c. Denial

According to Freud (In Feist, 1985: 65) denial is the expression of refusing to acknowledge that unpleasant events have occurred. In some cases the *ego* will resort to denial rather than allow certain thoughts to reach consciousness.

Mary's denial occurs when she was talking to Steven before she killed him. She said that this is the last change he disturbs her anymore.

Mary's second denial occurs when she was in her apartment with John. They talk about Rose. After remembering George, Mary comes to George's apartment. She knocks the door hurried. There is no George, but a woman and with a baby. Mary asks her about George, but she doesn't know about George. Then Mary asks John to believe it, she doesn't lie and not crazy.

Mary : "you remember George?, you have a joke with him yesterday".
 John : "I don't know him, Mary".
 Mary : "you think I'm crazy?"
 John : "we have to go inside" (*The Caller*, 33':53").

d. Projection

Projection happens when a person tries to distort her or his fear to other people and transfer her or his fault to other people.

Mary's *id* tries to run away from mysterious caller, Rose. She knows that Rose is very annoying. To make her *id* become true, her *superego* appeared to fulfill it. Her *superego* wants to break of everything that makes Rose always disturb her life. Her *ego* forces her to kill Rose.

It made her feel anxious. Then she thinks that her action is just as the defense mechanism for herself.

e. Displacement

There are two types of displacement:

1) Object Displacement

Mary meets her displacement after she received a mysterious caller. In fact, she is very disturbed. However she could not do anything because the caller is very mysterious. Finally, she expresses her afraid to become a stolid woman. She just has two friends in her new apartment.

2) Drive Displacement

Freud notes that many of our apparently irrational fears, or phobias, are merely symbolic displacement. Mary expresses her afraid to her every day behavior. She looks strange and stolid.

f. Regression

Regression is a mechanism where the person tries to reduce her or his anxiety by acting like a childish or primitive person (Koeswara, 1991: 48). Mary's anxiety occurs from the insultment of her ex-husband. Her personality begins to change with the time. When her ex-husband insults her, she wants to prove to him that she has something and can act anything that he cannot do. Then she kills her ex-husband.

Mary : "why you come here?"
Steven : "hi honey, I just miss you."
Mary : "get out from my house."
Steven : "I just want to drink."
Mary : "get out from my house I say!"
Steven : "hah, you brave?"
Mary : "this the last change Steven."
Steven : "for what?" (*The Caller*, 90':04")

g. Identification

Identification is familiar to the form of imitation that is copying behavior they want to copy. (Hall, 1981: 19) Mary's identification occurs when she finally killed her ex-husband, Steven. She tries to become strong. Her behaviors like a psychopathic murderer. Her second identification begins to occur when she puts Steven's body inside the wall. It is the same action that has been tried by Rose in the past.

h. Reaction Formation

Reaction formation is the way human act to cover up the original form of the opposite form. (Koeswara, 1991:48). Mary meets her reaction formation when she lives in a small apartment. Her activities are having a math class and gardening. Because she is lonely, stolid and an introvert woman, she just had George as her friend and as a neighbor too. She has a habit that she often makes delusion in her mind. She thinks that the people around her are compromising and cannot easy to make a friend.

i. Rationalization

Mary's first rationalization occurred when she tries to look for why Rose always disturbs her life. She realizes that she has known Rose before. She looks her old album. In there she looks mysterious woman behind her photo and her mother. She is conscious that Rose came from the past to take revenge to her.

j. Sublimation

Sublimation is kind of mechanisms where humans transfer their *id* to another form of activity (Koeswara, 1991: 46). Mary's sublimation occurs when one night Mary received a phone from Rose. She tells to Mary that she ever lived in that apartment. Mary doesn't believe it, but Rose proves it with the rose symbol in her kitchen. It makes Mary surprised and afraid, but she expresses her anxiety by reading the book.

k. Intellectualization

Mary used her intellectualization when she had to meet Rose. She acts as a man in order to protect herself because she has no one. Her action shows in figure.53 when she pulls and throws down the freeze to sprag the door. She grips a sharp knife too.

l. Undoing

Mary's undoing begins to occur when she tries to forget all unpleasant experience. When Mary finally divorced from her husband, she decides to start a new life. She always feels anxious if remembers about the threat by her ex-husband, she wants to forget all her bad experiences. She goes to a psychiatrist and has a new life with someone in her new apartment.

Psychiatrist	: "how about work?"
Mary	: "not yet"
Psychiatrist	: "has he called you again?"
Mary	: "yes"
Psychiatrist	: "how about going out? Meeting people, and finds someone deserve you. If you always like this, here, he's won."
Mary	: "yes" (The Caller, 06':45")

IV. Conclusion

Based on the analysis in the previous chapter, the researcher would like to draw some conclusions. Firstly, the structural elements of Matthew Parkhill's *The Caller* movie presents unity. He employs a simple plot in order to make easier to understand. The movie begins with the exposition followed by conflict and climax, and ended by resolution. Naturally human tends to have problems in their life. It motivates human to solve their problem. They can be successful when they can face the problem instead of avoiding it. However, as human being it is normally have an anxiety. Mary Kee as the major character in this film has an anxiety and can give all her defense mechanism to cope it. She has an abusive husband. He often defeats Mary. He loves Mary so much and make him become selfish. Mary cannot stand anymore, and then she divorced her husband. She starts a new life with new apartment. But in her new apartment, the new suffering is begun. She always receives a mysterious caller phone. It's disturbing. She could not handle it

anymore and it influenced her personality. It made her becomes stolid and freak.

Secondly, the defense mechanism reflected in Matthew Parkhill's *The Caller* movie is the personality reaction. In this movie can be seen that the major character's personality changed. At first Mary wants to divorce from her husband, but her *superego* as her moral awareness realized that she wanted to have a new life with someone that loved her. She used some ego defense mechanism to reduce her anxiety. But then, the problem was more complicated. All events that happened make her confuse. Her ambition made her become a psychopathic murderer. From the story, the researcher concludes that ego defense mechanism can drive people to do anything to protect their self and someone they love.

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